

# Routes to tour in Germany

## The Green Coast Route

German roads will get you there — wherever people live and there are sights worth seeing. Old churches or half-timbered houses, changing landscapes or townships. There are just too many impressions, so many people find it hard to see at a glance what would suit their personal taste. Which is why in Germany have laid out well-marked tourist routes concentrating on a special feature. Take the coast. We

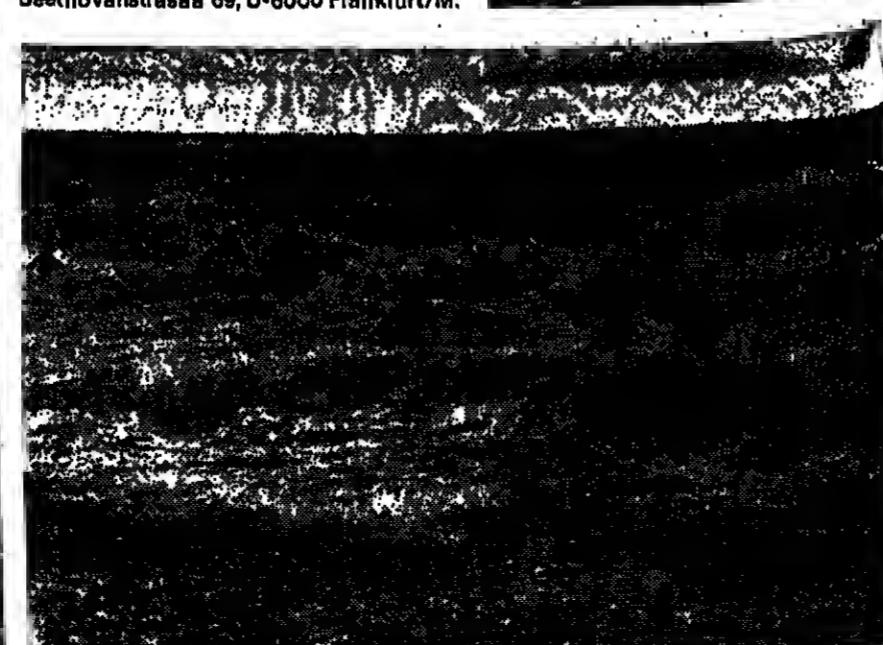
are keen Europeans and happy to share the Green Coast Route with the Dutch, Danes and Norwegians. But we do feel that we in the north-west of Germany have the most varied section of the route. Offshore there are the North and East Frisian Islands. Then there are the rivers Elbe, Weser and Ems. There are moors and forests; holiday resorts with all manner of recreational facilities. Spas, castles and museums. And

the Hanseatic cities of Bremen and Hamburg with their art galleries, theatres and shopping streets. Come and see for yourself the north-west of Germany. The Green Coast Route will be your guide.



- 1: Neuharlingersiel
- 2 A Frisian farmhouse in the Altes Land
- 3 Bremen
- 4 The North Sea

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Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



Hamburg, 27 July 1986  
Twenty-fifth year - No. 1236 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C  
ISSN 0016-8858

## Gorbachov: a fondness for playing European card

At least a partial Soviet answer has already been forthcoming: Mr Gorbachov's Budapest proposal to reduce by an initial third both 'superpowers' strategic weapons, thereby reducing stockpiles to the SALT 2 ceilings and rendering the treaty superfluous.

Both rounds of prospective talks are attempts in one way or another to arrive in the "concrete result" without which the Soviet leader is reluctant to visit Washington at the end of the year for the proposed second summit meeting with President Reagan.

The explosion beneath the desert of Nevada was Washington's accompaniment to the prospective superpower talks on a fresh nuclear test ban.

It was a major statement intended to make it clear to Moscow that the United States has no intention of joining the test ban moratorium the Soviet Union has observed for nearly a year.

Yet the Americans are prepared to talk, albeit in a wider framework. The Reagan administration says it is open to a test ban because it needs to constantly monitor the performance of its nuclear weapons.

It is also opposed to a test ban because it insists on reliable controls in test areas and frankly admits that tests are indispensable for SDI development.

The argument that verifiability of a test ban is impossible using existing methods has grown threathful since Moscow has agreed to set up a joint Soviet-American measuring station in Siberia.

As for the need to maintain nuclear warheads, the Soviet Union would be no less at a disadvantage than the United States if essential maintenance were to be neglected.

So the only convincing argument for rejecting a moratorium and a test ban treaty is the American objection that the future role of the nuclear deterrent — either disarmament or SDI — must first be clarified.

The domestic difficulties that Mr Gorbachov faces have again come to light in recent weeks in the central committee's refusal to support Gorbachov-style personnel policies at the top of the party.

The Soviet leader has had great difficulty in getting his men appointed to the central committee secretariat and Foreign Ministry, let alone to key foreign postings.

A further pointer has been the way

Mr Gorbachov would patently not like to be in a position in which the outcome was likely to be meagre or in which he might have to call the whole summit off.

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**WORLD AFFAIRS**

## Reagan, Gorbachov and arms control negotiations: the path ahead

In this article for *Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger*, Chancellor Kohl's foreign policy adviser, Horst Teltschik, takes a closer look at the state of East-West relations.

**E**VEN before President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachov met at last year's Geneva summit it was clear that this meeting would be a success.

On 30 September the Soviet Union made a pre-summit proposal to reduce strategic nuclear systems by 50 per cent.

Both sides had started in line for public opinion.

For the first time in arms-control history Gorbachov indicated the Soviet desire to negotiate with the USA over a drastic arms reduction.

The US Administration replied on 1 November and their counterproposal also included reference to a 50 per cent strategic arms reduction.

The Soviet Union added a proposal for the reduction of medium-range missile systems on 14 October.

Pre-summit preparations had thus already enlivened the arms control dialogue between the two superpowers.

The atmosphere at the summit itself was excellent.

The outcome, however, did not go beyond admittedly important declarations of intent, for example, on the principle of a five per cent reduction of nuclear weapons by both countries and on the idea of an interim agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles.

Nevertheless, both sides called the meeting a success, cleverly refraining from publicly talking about winners and losers.

Above all in Europe hopes began to spread that the Geneva summit could represent the start of a new phase in East-West relations.

The Europeans raised the question whether the "spirit of Geneva" would bring about positive effects for Europe and how relations between Western and Eastern Europeans as well as the bilateral relations with the Soviet Union would develop.

Following the Geneva summit the series of new disarmament and arms control proposals continued.

They were made in turn by the two big powers or in unison with the Western Europeans.

This general approach is reflected in the numerous rebukes and uncompromising demands levelled against the Soviet Union. In the action taken against terrorism and in the far-right expectation that the European allies show greater solidarity and support for American policies.

The results so far, especially the reaction of the Soviet Union itself, would appear to confirm the appropriateness of this approach.

Gorbachov has taken a surprising amount of initiative and shown himself to be remarkably flexible.

On key issues he has made substantial moves towards western proposals.

He was willing to take European reservations into consideration.

However, eight months after Geneva there has been no really substantial

progress at the conference tables in Geneva, Stockholm and Vienna.

In fact, quite the reverse is true: the MFR negotiations in Vienna and the negotiations on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Stockholm are stagnating.

At the Geneva negotiations on a world-wide ban on chemical weapons some kind of success is long overdue.

Much to the West's surprise the numerous proposals put forward by Gorbachov do not yet seem to have found their way to the conference tables.

In the second week in June this year Gorbachov suggested a kind of interim solution for the reduction of strategic nuclear systems.

This prompted Reagan to talk of a "turning point" in arms-control negotiations.

This is an encouraging sign that things could get moving again.

The American government must also face up to the question of how great its political will for progress is.

Reagan was able to return from the Geneva summit with the fair claim that it was a success.

He satisfied both "camps" at home: the "hawks", since he did not back down from his SDI programme, and the "doves" because he was willing to meet Gorbachov in the first place.

His decision to take military action against Libya guaranteed him overwhelming approval for his foreign policy.

Reagan, therefore, is not under domestic political pressure to bolster his own position by securing speedy results in East-West relations in general or in disarmament negotiations in particular.

Today's America has a new and strong air of self-confidence.

It has overcome the Vietnam and Watergate syndromes, two events which gave many Europeans a feeling of moral uncertainty.

The reshuffling of personnel and structural changes in the secretariats of the Central Committee reversed the uncertainty or inconsistencies regarding Soviet foreign policy.

Corresponding changes have also been made in the Soviet foreign ministry and major embassies abroad.

The international reputation of the Soviets took a dramatic knock in the wake of the Soviet response to the reactor accident in Chernobyl.

Many experts draw the conclusion that Gorbachov urgently needs breathing space, in particular in the field of military armament, if he is to be able to modernise the Soviet economy, overcome social problems and thus consolidate his own position.

But what conclusions does Gorbachov himself draw?

It would correspond to the Russian mentality were he to tighten the reins at home and try to mobilise all the reserves he can via force, discipline and repression as well as increased material incentives.

He might also be expected to close the ranks of the Warsaw Pact countries and pursue a more aggressive foreign policy.

Or is Gorbachov really determined to adopt structural reforms in the Soviet

union? The agreement was soon followed by a Soviet proposal for a 30 per cent reduction in the number of existing strategic systems.

If this were accepted it would make the Salt 2 agreement obsolete.

It is hardly surprising that some members of the US government feel that their policy towards the Soviet Union is both productive and encouraging.

They feel that the government's assessment of the internal and external weaknesses and strengths of the Soviet system and of the position of Gorbachov is correct.

The 27th Soviet Communist Party conference was only a limited success for Gorbachov.

The conference's personnel-related decisions in some cases reflect fundamental contradictions.

Gorbachov must continue to work together with a number of "strong men" in the Central Committee and the Politburo, many of whom at best take a sceptical view of his new policy of greater flexibility.

Is this because he is not yet clear in self what he should do?

How should we - the USA, the alliance as a whole and the Europeans - react in such a situation?

It looks as if the Americans will like to draw different conclusions than the Europeans.

His foreign policy announcements indicate both a rigid affirmation of an ideologically distorted conception of the world as well as his belief in the need for peaceful cooperation and a greater willingness to compromise in negotiations with the West.

Foreign policy issues still exist.

The Afghanistan conflict is still smouldering and Moscow is faced by a political shambles in South Yemen.

The limited military attack on Libya by the USA made it clear how helpless the Soviet Union is in one of the world's major trouble-spots.

Perhaps it would be better to take the initiative by Gorbachov of a policy of dialogue and more cooperation between both sides.

There is currently a risk of stagnation in East-West relations rather than one new momentum.

Soviet leaders do not seem to have made their minds up how meaningful it is to negotiate with the current US administration.

They are not sure whether President Reagan wants results and progress, whatever.

In this situation Gorbachov would perhaps like to have a greater feeling of certainty than the issues require.

He certainly cannot run the risk of being snubbed in any way by Washington.

It looks as if Gorbachov is still keeping his options open.

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**The German Tribune**  
Friedrich Rehmske Verlag GmbH, 22 Bahrenfeld  
O-2000 Hamburg 74, Tel.: 030/14700  
Editor-in-Chief: Olof Hennig, Editor: Alexander Hennig  
Editor-Mechanist: Olof Hennig, Sub-editor: Birthe Burnett, Sub-button manager: Ursula Flörsch  
Advertising rates in No. 15  
Annual subscription DM 48  
Printed by CW Niemeyer-Druck, Hannover  
Distributed in the USA by MASS MAILING, Inc.  
West 33rd Street, New York, NY 10011  
Articles in THE GERMAN TRIBUNE are translated  
from the original text and published by agreement with  
newspapers in the Federal Republic of Germany.  
In all correspondence, please quote your  
reference number which appears on the front  
page above your address.

(Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf, 15 July 1986)

## FOCUS

## West Berlin crisis: asylum seekers keep pouring in

and many refugees wander around looking for a guest-house called *nach Wahl*.

Those who do understand the German on the voucher soon discover that the cheapest rooms are already taken.

So it's left up to the districts, the Red Cross, the workers' welfare association and the churches to find help the refugees find accommodation.

The *Diakonisches Werk*, Fink complains, "has only provided an additional 22 places. They all refer to the fact that it's holiday time at the moment."

The head of the Red Cross hostel explained that a fire station in Alt-Lietzow was able to accommodate 32 refugees.

Many people who work for the district authorities dealing with the refugee problem feel unable to cope.

They don't even know which refugees from which countries can be given accommodation in the same place so as to avoid nationality problems.

Most of them only have a vague idea of the special kinds of food certain groups of refugees eat.

In many cases, the refugee relief workers are called out of bed in the middle of the night if some refugee family has run out of baby food.

The situation of these refugees has worsened dramatically.

During the first six months of this year 42,268 persons officially registered as persons seeking asylum in the Federal Republic of Germany including West Berlin.

This figure exceeded the figure for the whole of 1984.

Last year, 73,832 persons applied for asylum.

Since January 22, 789 refugees have come to West Berlin via East Germany.

In June alone the figure was 3,367, the highest figure reached in any one

This kind of response to the problem only works by exerting considerable political pressure.

In Berlin-Zehlendorf Senator Fink even ordered that a sports hall be made available for the influx of refugees.

Spandau is one district which has long since fulfilled its allocation quota.

Nevertheless, it is doing all it can to find more accommodation for refugees.

Last year, a large number of Tamils lived in a former hospital which was converted into a hostel.

For a short period this hostel was empty because the East German authorities refused to allow Tamils to travel to West Berlin via East Berlin.

Now the hostel is again absolutely packed.

1,059 refugees are accommodated in a hostel which was intended to accommodate 750 people.

Two-thirds of this group come from Iran, the rest mainly from India, Lebanon, Pakistan and Turkey.

The Persian interpreter is currently trying to find accommodation for three families which spent the night out on the streets.

One big problem is that, although the refugees are given accommodation vouchers worth DM15 to DM20 when they arrive in Berlin they are often unable to find a place to stay.

The vouchers are labelled *Pension nach Wahl* (Guest-house of your choice)

their opposition to the Khomeini regime and some of them were put in prison several times.

One woman showed burn marks on her feet; she was tortured with burning cigarettes.

One Iranian explained why there are so many Iranian refugees at the moment:

"Once you've been in prison you've watched all the time; just one demolition and they pick you up again."

"The Pasdaran forced their way into your house."

More recently more and more young men are being conscripted. Ninety per cent of them then get killed in battle."

The escape route of these Iranians usually passes through Turkey.

They are often robbed along the way the women raped or some refugees even murdered.

In Turkey, where refugees are only

allowed to stay for a short period the refugees have no rights at all.

Very often they run the risk of being sent back to Iran and are only too willing to pay large sums of money for a visa and a plane ticket.

In many cases this is forged travel documents and a ticket in a flight with the German airline company Interflug & Berlin-Schönefeld (East Berlin).

The price is between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

In Schönefeld the refugees are then hustled into buses without being asked and driven to West Berlin.

"We then wake up and discover that we're in Berlin, even though we really wanted to go to Canada, the USA or Australia where we have relatives", one refugee explained.

Most of them come from Teheran and Kermanshah and have qualified professions: bookkeepers, English teachers, nurses or engineers.

Many were persecuted because of

tough line, in their bid to make diplomats accredited in East Berlin show their passports when crossing the Wall.

Staff of military and consular missions accredited to the Allies in West Berlin were only to be allowed into East Berlin if they held visas.

These moves, like the influx of asylum applicants, were attacks on the status of Berlin.

After a terrorist bomb raid on a West Berlin discotheque, the British police were ordered by the three Western Allies to check travellers crossing the Wall.

"They did so for a while and the West was enthusiastically welcomed by East German leader Erich Honecker. It's 15 years since the Berlin Wall was built and the East clearly feels it has come within striking distance of success in Berlin."

The East Bloc's aim has always been to make West Berlin appear to be a facts independent political entity under Four-Power control and separate and distinct from the Federal Republic of Germany.

It misses no opportunity of excluding East Berlin from Four-Power responsibility for Berlin as a whole, insisting on the Wall being an international frontier and consolidating East Berlin's international acceptance as an integral part of the capital city of the German Democratic Republic.

It is clearly being used by the East as a lever by which to extend the status of the city, as is evident in other contexts.

The East Germans faded, but only because the three Western Allies took a

Continued on page 5

## East Berlin will not close the floodgates

arrangement reached with the Federal Republic.

We may never know whether this was what really happened, but the influx of asylum applicants undeniably presents the East with a welcome opportunity of emphasising its views on the status of Berlin."

East Germany has no qualms about channelling Afro-Asian refugees from Schönfeld airport, just outside Berlin, to the three Western sectors of the divided city. From there they are sent via the transit routes to the West.

Aeroflot and the East German airline, Interflug, net handsome hard-currency profits from this traffic, making it even more attractive for the East.

The unhindered influx of asylum applicants from East to West Berlin is not merely a problem of cut-price air fares to Schönfeld; as the Berlin Senator for Home Affairs seems to think:

"It is clearly being used by the East as a lever by which to extend the status of the city, as is evident in other contexts."

The Soviet Union was said at the time to be to blame for this change of mind by East Berlin, adding a Berlin status dimension to the issue of applicants for asylum.

Moscow, it was said, had criticised the terms of the agreement on Sri-Lankan Tamils, and so the Soviet Union had the last word on all matters relating to Berlin, East Germany had been obliged to exclude West Berlin from the ar-

Continued on page 5

## GERMANY

## Affair of the alleged shop-lifting spy settled with his return to East Berlin

The affair of the alleged shop-lifter spy, Herbert Meissner, has been apparently resolved — he has returned to East Berlin after an interview in which he told Ludwig Reilingen, a Secretary of State in the Bonn Ministry of Inter-German Affairs, that he was not being forced against his will to go back. The affair began when Meissner, 59, a senior official

... Uwe Röneburger, deputy-leader of the Free Democratic parliamentary party in Bonn, has accused East Berlin of imposing a burden on Inter-German relations by virtue of its behaviour in the Meissner affair.

He said it was absurd to allege that East German official had been abducted by the BND, whereas the Federal government's demand for an interview with Professor Meissner to find out at first hand what he wanted was entirely justified.

The affair, elevated by East Germany to this status, began when Professor Meissner was caught shoplifting in a West Berlin department store.

Apprehended in connection with a spare part for a garden watering device, he conveyed the impression of seeing no other solution to the problem than to approach the BND in Pullach, a suburb of Munich.

In a talk with BND officials he is said to have revealed details of the mission he claimed to have been sent to the West to carry out. He was then assumed

to have links with the Ministry of State Security in East Berlin.

At the end of his talk he said he would make a full statement on 15 July. There was not even a hint that he had any intention of returning to East Berlin.

Yet he failed to turn up at the time and place arranged, appearing at East Berlin's mission in Bonn instead. East Berlin authorities have nothing to say about how he travelled from Munich to Bonn.

Chief public prosecutor Kurt Rebmann told the Chancellor's Office he had ordered a probe. He suspected Professor Meissner was a courier using his official capacity as cover.

Both the spokesman for the chief public prosecutor's office and the state secretary at the Chancellor's Office, in charge of intelligence affairs have strongly denied East German claims.

State secretary Schreckenberger said East Berlin's claim that Professor Meissner had been abducted was objectively mistaken and could be proved wrong.

Professor Meissner had stated he had come to the Federal Republic voluntarily and had said when he had to say of his own free will. This was definitely specified in the case file.

Professor Meissner, a Dresden economist, held key positions at the hub of politics and academic and scientific research in East Germany.

As assistant general secretary of the Academy of Sciences and president of Urania, a popular science association, he was associated with anti-SDI proponents.

East Berlin concentrates its academic and scientific elite in the various departments of the Academy of Sciences, which has a payroll of roughly 20,000.

It is directly responsible to the government and plays a part in political decision-making.



Professor Meissner ... back home.

(Photo: dpa)

Professor Meissner, 59, is married to a scientist 20 years younger than he is. She is his third wife.

He joined the Communist Party after the war as an 18-year-old and was sent to Leningrad by the Russians for an additional course of study.

His escape resembles the spectacular defection to the West by Lt-Col. Klaus-Dieter Rauschenbach over five years ago.

Rauschenbach, who defected on 2 June 1981, was interrogated by the BND in Munich. The Chancellor's Office allowed his wife to visit him. He returned with her to the Democratic Republic.

A parliamentary commission of enquiry was set up at the insistence of the Christian Democrats, then the Opposition, but it abandoned its enquiries when the CDU-led coalition returned to power in Bonn in October 1982.

Herbert Meissner seems to have telephoned his wife in East Berlin after his interview with BND officials and then to have decided first to go to East Berlin's mission Bonn.

Security officials are not ruling out the possibility that the whole affair was staged by East Berlin to upset intra-German relations.

The affair has been discussed by the Bonn Cabinet.

(Die Welt, Bonn, 17 July 1986)

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**FINANCE**

## Governments learn to beware of the Five Wise Men carrying a report

**E**very year in the middle of November, five academics in dark suits visit the Chancellor in Bonn to hand over a weighty tome containing their views about economic affairs at home and abroad.

Every year, the political parties scan the report for passages that support their own views.

Interpretations placed on the report's findings are not always right; ideas are often misinterpreted. But the five economists have got used to it.

The five are the council of economic advisers, better known as the Five Wise Men. They have been compiling their reports since 1963.

They were appointed by the Bundesrat, or Upper House of the Bonn Bundestag, much to the annoyance of Chancellor Adenauer, who didn't like advice of this kind.

They have been submitting annual reports to successive Bonn governments ever since. They also issue special reports if there are pressing economic reasons.

Governments seldom like what they read in the reports. They are non-partisan. The Five are able to outline their economic principles as they see fit against the background of given economic conditions.

Chairman Hans-Karl Schneider sees the council's role as that of a regulative conscience, a role he outlined in greater

### Süddeutsche Zeitung

detail at a Protestant Academy seminar in Tutzing, Bavaria.

He dealt with political advice to the government by the council of economic advisers, and Professor Schneider felt called on to assess the Federal government's economic policy performance from this angle.

His opinion will not, as always, be particularly welcome in Bonn. In terms of school grades the rating he gave the government was a poor C, or barely satisfactory.

In financial policy the government can unquestionably count on the credit side its consolidation of the Federal budget. The public-sector borrowing requirement has been brought to a halt.

Yet on closer scrutiny the government's performance is seen not to have been particularly successful. The public-sector borrowing requirement has been pruned at the expense of capital investment.

Cuts may also have been made on the consumer side but they have been largely offset by fresh commitments in the form of financial aid pledges to all manner of groups.

Professor Schneider, like his fellow-

members of the council, Professor Helmstädter and Professor Hesse, was dissatisfied with the government's track record on tax reform too.

They would sooner have seen all financial policy forces joined in a bid to boost growth.

The government has not been very meritorious in structural policy either, it seems, while in competition the opening of markets leaves much to be desired.

The government's showing is felt to be appalling on subsidies. Chancellor Kohl's government set out to prune subsidies and tax breaks. Instead, it has added even more — surely a cardinal sin.

This "report-form" almost conveyed the impression that the Five Wise Men feel the economy is on the mend despite policies pursued by the Bonn government and not as a result of them.

It is all the more striking that the three members of the council who attended the Tutzing seminar saw wages as the pacemakers of sound economic policy in the context of an economic upswing that is now into its fourth year.

Wages have for years grown more slowly than the sum total of productivity and inflation, leading to an improved price-cost ratio and laying the groundwork for the wave of investment that has been under way for some time.

The council are slightly disappointed at the government's failure to stagger

wage increases by sector to a greater extent. On balance, however, wage policies over the past three years are felt to have been a textbook example of how to sustain an upswing.

Otto Schlecht, state secretary at the Federal Economic Affairs Ministry, had little choice but to accept the council's criticism of official economic policies.

There could, he said, be no denying that mistakes had been made in legislative policy; he spent half his working life "nipping nonsense in the bud."

His main request to the Five Wise Men was governed by the problem it is bound to face as a man who has to live with the assessors' fine words and accept that they are right in theory yet unable to put them into political practice.

He called on Professor Schneider et al. to bear this factor in mind, but they would hear nothing of the idea. Their report, they said, must be based on the yardstick of what we objectively right and not what is merely feasible.

This tension between ivory tower and political reality will continue to govern relations between advisers and administration. Neither find it easy to live with.

At times the Five feel frustrated by their ideas are not quite sufficient to catch the eye. Conversely, politicians let their toes be trodden on more often than they are prepared to admit.

Chancellor Kohl has an entirely pragmatic solution to such problems. Whether anyone mentions mistakes in legislative policy his government is said to have made he replies:

"I want to win the next elections and not the Ludwig Erhard Prize."

Helmut Maier-Monnhardt  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 15 July 1986)

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### DIE WELT

WIRKLICHE TAEGENZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Kohl: Die Deutschen haben die Kraft zur Erneuerung

Der Sozialdemokratie

**ENERGY****Germany, Saudi Arabia in joint solar plan**

**S**

A 100-kilowatt plant is to be built in Riyadh and a research unit is to be built in Stuttgart.

The ground for the project was laid when Baden-Württemberg Premier Lothar Späth visited Saudi Arabia in 1983. Because of structural change ahead, the project is expected to be enormously important.

The world's energy system is in line for conversion to non-fossil fuels.

Unlimited combustion of fossil fuels causes environmental pollution and rapidly depletes finite resources. Since Chernobyl more and more people have come to feel that atomic energy does not hold the key to a solution.

The German-Saudi Arabian project is based on solar energy, the oldest source of energy harnessed by man. About 20,000 times more solar energy is released earthwards than we use on Earth, so it is plentifully available. But it is hard to harness.

Light can be converted into electric power by photovoltaics, but much of this power, like heat, is lost in transport and it is hard to store. Besides, solar energy is not released at all densely. These are all factors difficult to reconcile with the structure of our present energy system, which relies on transportable, storable, high-density fossil fuels.

German and Saudi Arabian scientists are probing these problems as part of the Hysolar project, bearing in mind that in theory the solution has long been self-evident.

It is that solar energy must be transferred to a substance that combines the advantages of fossil fuels — density, storability and transportability — without having their disadvantages.

Hydrogen is the substance, say Carl-Jochen Winter and Werner H. Böss of Stuttgart.

Professor Winter is a board member of the DVLFR Aerospace Research Establishment, Professor Böss is head of Stuttgart University department of physical electronics.

Hydrogen can burn without residue. It can be piped enormous distances and stored in tanks. It is a fine fuel and a more dangerous to handle than conventional motor fuel.

Until the early 1970s town gas, the predecessor of natural gas, was 60 per cent hydrogen.

The technologies needed to harness hydrogen as a fuel already exist," says Professor Winter. "What now matters (and will matter in future) is further development to boost the energy yield."

This is the aim of the Hysolar project, a hybrid wind combining hydro, hydrogen and solar for Sun.

The nucleus of the project is a 110-kilowatt pilot plant to be built in Riyadh over the next two years.

It and other parts of the project, including a research unit to be built in Stuttgart next spring, will cost DM34m.

Saudi Arabia and the Federal Republic are to share the cost, with Baden-Württemberg footing 50 per cent of the German bill.

Stuttgart University and the Aerospace Research Establishment are investing a further DM7.2m and have set up a joint solar research venture, Insolar.

Water and electric power are needed to produce hydrogen. The electricity splits water molecules into hydrogen and oxygen. This technique — nothing new — forms the basis of the Hysolar project.

The electric power comes from solar cells, silicon-plated panels that convert sunlight straight into power. But it will take 1,000 square metres of solar cells to generate 100 kilowatts.

Experimental targets of the Hysolar project include electrolytic generation of hydrogen, generating electric power and, above all, running pilot plants on a long-term basis.

The new source of energy must be put to practical everyday use, including uncertainties such as distribution, storage, transport and consumer use by industry, local authorities and private households.

While Hysolar solar cells harness sunlight, another departure in solar energy research and development concentrates on solar heat.

The experimental phase has been completed in connection with solarthermics too. Professors Winter and Böss say. Again, the principle is straightforward.

Mirrors known as heliostats trap the Sun's rays and reflect them in bundles onto a heat carrier that generates steam which drives a power turbine.

Half a dozen experimental solarthermic power stations are currently on trial around the world, although not much more can be learnt from them.

A German-Spanish project will expire at the end of this year and be handed over to Spain. "The next step," say Böss and Werner, "must be to progress toward the 30-to 40-megawatt range."

There is even talk of building a solar-thermal power station with an installed capacity of 100 megawatts or so, but future pilot projects will no longer be a matter of basic research.

The aim must now be long-term trials, optimum output and maintenance.

Experience so far indicates a division of labour between solarthermic and photovoltaic techniques, the two professors say. Photovoltaics is best suited for lower, solarthermics for higher output of several megawatts or more.

Both men are convinced solar energy has a bright future. Since Chernobyl the question asked has been whether solar energy might take the place of the world's 300-plus nuclear power stations.

For about 20 per cent higher building costs than a normal farmhouse the solar houses can ensure an average indoor temperature of 12 degrees in winter and thus save 60 to 80 per cent of the usual coal costs.

The sun reflectors set up in the farmyards, which can bring five litres of water to the boil within twenty minutes, are more practical for general use.

Whereas up to now only about 200 solar houses have been built in China 80,000 sun reflectors, each costing between 60 and 80 yuan and manufactured by China itself, have been sold to farmers.

Sixty-thousand reflectors have been bought in the northwest province of Gansu alone; each reflector saving each family about one ton of firewood every year.

Time is needed; so is money. The public sector has been more generous in the past in subsidising nuclear research. The Bonn Research and Tech-

Continued on page 9

**Glittering houses of China's sun-and-wind village**

C

hina is no stranger to solar and wind energy, tidal and geothermal power and biogas.

"We have been researching and experimenting for years," said Xiong Shangyi, the chief engineer of the Peking Institute for Solar Energy.

This institute belongs to the group of seven Chinese universities and research centres which have collaborated with just as many German firms (AEG, for example) and institutes (the Jülich nuclear research centre, for example) to carry out experiments with regenerative sources of energy.

During the last five years experiments designed to provide sources of energy for rural areas have been conducted in a number of villages near Peking.

The village of Yihenzhan, 30 kilometres southwest of Peking, is the first village in China to be able to cater for its energy needs via solar energy, wind and bioenergy.

The new "solar village" as it will officially be called in future is the result of a joint German-Chinese project under the overall responsibility of the Ministry for Research and Technology in Bonn.

The DM10m development costs mean that this is the biggest project sponsored by this Ministry in China.

The European discussion on the use of alternative sources of energy, however, has little in common with the Chinese approach.

The expression "alternative energy" can only be used if there is more than one option.

The growing gap between the energy supply and China's expanding economy is a major problem for Chinese energy policy planners.

A major difficulty is how to supply energy to China's more remote provinces.

Regenerative sources of energy can only be regarded as a transitional solution in a country in which roughly 40 per cent of the rural population still has no electricity.

Since 1985 100 factories and 160 research institutes have been working on ways of using solar energy, which is in great demand from the more prosperous farmers.

In the outer provinces of northwest China up until Tibet there is between 2,000 and 3,000 hours of sunshine each year.

Favourable wind conditions have made Mongolia the central location for about 10,000 wind generators, which provide the pastoral people of this area with electricity.

The use of fermentation gas for cooking houses is to be extended to 20 million households by 1990.

The approximately nine million fermentation gas plants currently in operation, however, cannot cater for 15 per cent of the modest household demand for fuels.

Influenced by the reactor accident in Chernobyl China has reiterated during recent weeks that it intends pursuing its energy policy programme.

This includes the accelerated construction of coal-fired and hydroelectric power plants and a safety-conscious nuclear energy programme.

China's first 300 megawatt pressurised water reactor is scheduled to become operational in 1989.

Alternative and decentralised sources of energy are viewed as complementary to the market than by energy policy planning programmes.

These will be more strongly influenced by the market than by energy policy planning programmes.

Johnny Brügel

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 13 July 1986)

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12

## ■ EXHIBITIONS

**Scooped, threshed, poured, kneaded, dyed, sprayed****DIE WELT**

Paper is known to have been first invented in China nearly 2,000 years ago, but it may have been known much earlier in Thailand.

The Arabs certainly learnt about it from Chinese prisoners taken at the battle of Samarkand in about 750 AD. In the 12th century they passed on what they knew to Europe, first to the Sicilians, then to the Spaniards.

The first paper mill that is definitely known to have existed in Germany was run by Ulman Stromer in Nuremberg in about 1390.

Encouraged by the invention of book printing, over 200 mills were set up in Germany over the next century, many near Duren, where the paper industry is still a mainstay of the economy.

Duren as the "paper city" feels obliged to keep the tradition alive in its civic consciousness. The municipal Leopold-Hoesch-Museum has bridged the gap yet to be filled by a long-projected German Paper Museum.

Under the heading "Paper" it joined forces with paper manufacturers five years ago in holding an exhibition dealing in full with the "history, manufacture and artistic design" of paper.

This initial exhibition, which was highly regarded, led to plans for an International Biennale of Paper Art at the Leopold-Hoesch-Museum.

The 1981 exhibition featured art work with paper in general, whereas the first biennale concentrates on the hand-made.

So all exhibits are hand-made artistic creations — by 140 artists from 22 countries ranging from Egypt and Australia to Taiwan, South Africa and Brazil — and including 23 West Germans.

Anyone who has seen how a sheet of paper is made, and the exhibition presents an opportunity of doing so, will readily appreciate what the term "hand-made deckle-edged paper" means.

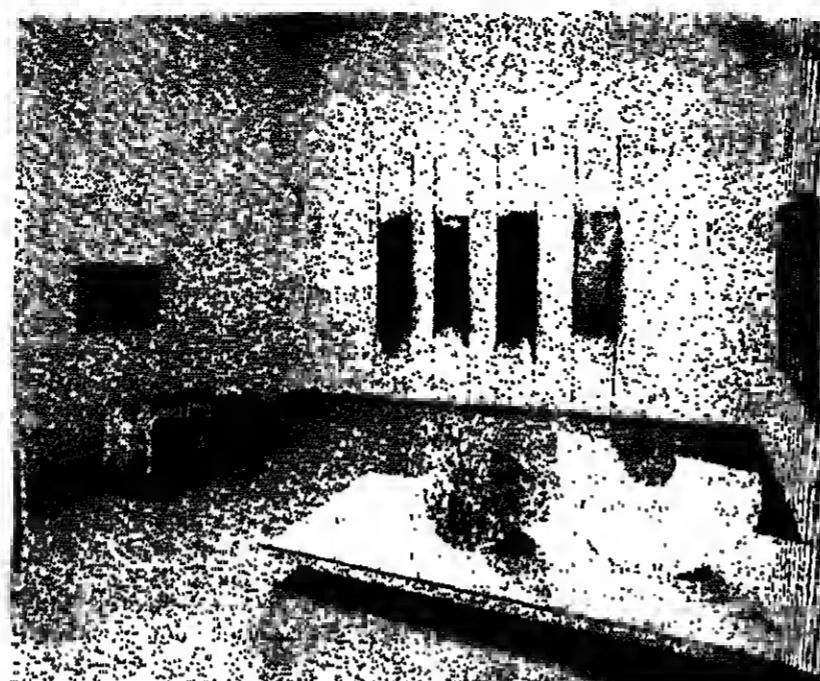
He will realise how the irregular deckle edge comes about and how the watermark, vertical and horizontal lines originated.

The Duren exhibition also shows paper mesh to be a shapable mass like clay, plaster or bronze that provides an imaginative artist with any number of creative possibilities.

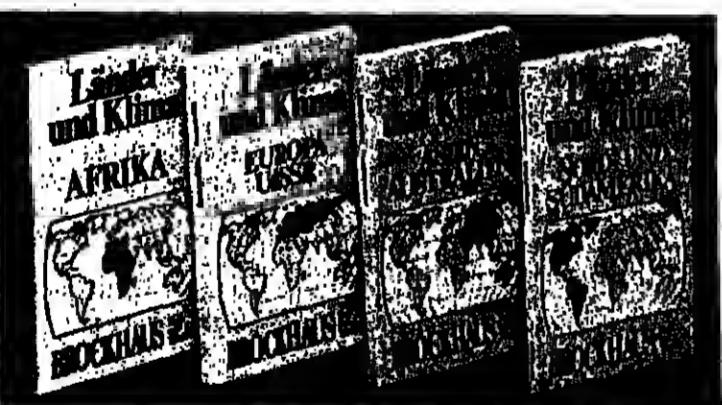
It is no coincidence that the United States is represented by the largest group of artists: exhibits by 40 artists.

They include pioneers of paper art who in the 1950s and 1960s discovered pulp as an artistic material in its own right and made it interesting.

The international jury considered entries by over 500 artists.



Paper art exhibits, from left, by Warja Lavant (Switzerland), Helmut Pletsch (England) and Sian Lloyd (England). (Photo: DW)

**500 plundered works on loan from Vatican****Meteorological stations all over the world**

supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

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Continued on page 11

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 27 July 1986)

## ■ THE CINEMA

**On board the Zyklon B gravy train****WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE**

**U**nlike *Heimat*, in which Edgar Reitz reflected nearly a century of German history in the lives of ordinary people, Bernhard Stöckel's *Väter und Söhne* (Fathers and Sons) concentrates on the German upper class between 1911 and 1947.

Stöckel's eight-hour epic, which is to be serialised on TV in four episodes at peak viewing time in November, was premiered on the wide screen at the Munich film festival.

*Väter und Söhne* is the tale of the guilty involvement of the Deutz family, leading industrialists, in the darkest chapter of German history between 1933 and 1945.

Gehirnrat Deutz, played by Burt Lancaster, rules his family and factory with an iron hand.

In the opening scene we see him in the laboratory explaining the more salient points of chemistry to his grandson Genni. "If you have the formula," he says, "you have the power."

On the outbreak of war in 1914 his son Ulrich volunteers for military service and is killed in action while brother Friederich organises experiments with laboratory animals in manufacture poison gas.

Messrs Deutz progress from poison gas manufacture to mass production of saltpetre, making the company, now managed by new strong man Heinrich Beck, a crucial contractor to the armed forces.

The company expands and joins IG Farben, a move to which the *Gehirnrat* is staunchly opposed.

In the Third Reich IG Farben goes on to become the largest chemicals group in the world.

But Friederich uses blackmail and intrigue to bring about the merger of companies previously loosely associated in IG Farben. The *Gehirnrat* is sent into retirement.

Grandson Georg, played by Herbert Grönemeyer, is no chip off the old block; he wants to work in the theatre and becomes a leading Ufa film director on the strength of his grandfather's connections.

But he outlines his characters so lovingly that this soon proves no difficulty.

Bruno Ganz is outstanding as Heinrich Beck. So are Burt Lancaster as the *Gehirnrat* and Julie Christie as his daughter-in-law.

During the Third Reich Friederich and

Continued from page 10

and pressed pulp. Winifred Ann Lutz from American works) with paper and light like glass painters; as does Andreas von Weizsäcker from Germany.

The drawing takes shape during paper-making in which the same way as differences in transparency.

Warja Lavant from Switzerland, one of the first artists to work wet paper-mash with her fingers, fashioning paper relief surfaces in which elevations and depressions, transparent and opaque parts form a wide range of variations.

Martin Weimann from Ulm, who



Between scenes on location in *Väter und Söhne*; from left Bruno Ganz, Julie Christie, and Burt Lancaster. (Photo: amw)

Irina Brook as Masha in "more than a love story". (Photo: Concorde Film)

**A Berlin boarding house full of post-revolution Russian émigrés**

**M**ashenka, John Goldschmidt's major European co-production based on the novel by Vladimir Nabokov, was one of the few full-length cinema films to be shot in Berlin in the first half of 1986.

Otherwise there hasn't been much: the occasional TV production and very little cinema.

Mashenka was shot in Berlin and Finland, Helsinki, the Finnish capital, has more than once depicted for Russia when location work in Moscow or Leningrad was impossible.

The film was made in a generous DM8m budget and is bankrolled by ZDF, Channel Two of German TV, and Concorde, the distributors, in the Federal Republic, Channel 4 and Artefilm Eye in Britain and FR 3 France Région and Mondex in France.

Director John Goldschmidt does not share the fears of those who see such large-scale European productions as a needless muddle in which the characteristic features of national productions inevitably fall by the wayside.

"The truth is that we have been guilty. That is why I must say all I know," Edmund Beck tells his father.

At a quiet pace it unfolds both the course of an era and the portrait of a class that is now past history.

A problem he faced was that of having to link historic facts and a large number of historic personalities in their public and private lives, which meant he had to make do with a fairly indirect treatment.

Grandson Georg, played by Herbert Grönemeyer, is no chip off the old block; he wants to work in the theatre and becomes a leading Ufa film director on the strength of his grandfather's connections.

But he outlines his characters so lovingly that this soon proves no difficulty.

Bruno Ganz is outstanding as Heinrich Beck. So are Burt Lancaster as the *Gehirnrat* and Julie Christie as his daughter-in-law.

During the Third Reich Friederich and

The evening before she arrives a party is held at the boarding-house. It is held to mark a firm engagement for Alec and Colin, two dancers, the departure of Ganin and the ageing poet Bodryagin and another lodger's 20th birthday.

Ganin succeeds in animating Alfyriv to drink so heavily that he is unable to collect Mashenka at the station the next morning.

Ganin meets her instead, but the meeting takes a totally unexpected turn.

Director Goldschmidt is not unfamiliar with what it is like to have to leave one's home. He grew up in Vienna and escaped to London with his family during the Third Reich.

So Mashenka, with smaller parts played by Lena Stolze, Eva Lissa, Sunny Melles, Jean-Claude Braly and others, is for Goldschmidt more than a romantic love story.

"I have tried," he says, "to set the film in the right historic background. It starts during the Russian Revolution, then takes place in Berlin with instant flashbacks.

"I don't think we have departed too far from the novel. We have merely set the story in another framework designed to make it more comprehensible to contemporary audiences and to make it better film material."

"When the book was written everyone knew about the Russian Revolution and that there were 250,000 Russian émigrés in Berlin. That means nothing to British or American audiences today. But I wouldn't say the film was hostile toward the Soviet Union in any way."

"I also wanted to set the film up as a kind of road movie, as an external journey from Russia to France via Berlin and at the same time as an internal journey back to the characters' pasts, a journey in the opposite direction."

Goldschmidt has reworked the original script, written by British playwright John Mortimer, with him in view.

He was guided by classic, simple scripts that manage without tricks and toys yet still achieve great emotional intensity."

"Two points about Berlin come as a surprise to him. One was that the Berlin of 1924 is virtually impossible to portray today, the other was 'what good people there are here to work with. I am simply incredibly happy because we have such a good team here.'

Angelika Kaps, (Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 29 July 1986)



**FRONTIERS****Bid to find out if you can tell a criminal by his living room**

The city of Karlsruhe has begun a project aimed at establishing if communal planning can help prevent crime. Police statistics will be used in conjunction with findings by Karlsruhe University social scientists.

Police are each day compiling a selection of statistics including where offenders live. The scientists are analysing behaviour and population structures in five selected areas of the city — the types of buildings people live in, what proportion of the tenants are foreign and how much they earn, for example.

After three years the information is to be collated and assessed.

Franz Burkhardt, head of the city's criminal investigation department, hopes that within the next few months, enough information will have been collected to form the basis for proposals to ministries for long-term crime prevention.

Already city administration officials know enough to be able to advise on how the city can be made safer. For example, parks and gardens department workers have been told that high bushes are not good because they can be used by "explosives" as pre-strike bolt holes.

**Influences**

Rainer Duss is a member of the town planning staff. He expects the project to yield information linking certain types of buildings to crime, and also what influence factors such as income, education and unemployment exert.

In the past 10 years, theft has risen 86 per cent in Karlsruhe. Many of the offenders are young. Burkhardt says the gap between the haves and the have-nots is getting bigger. Young people like to impress with status symbols like a super bicycle costing a thousand marks, for instance. Once, the young used to steal the neighbour's cherries. Today it is the neighbour's car.

The project intends to establish the social background of offenders, look at the standard of their homes, make deductions and take action.

There are some isolated examples where direct remedial action has achieved results. One is in Saarbrücken, where the amount of crime in a certain area dropped sharply after a suburban youth centre was built.

In Karlsruhe, moped riders now have a place to meet where they won't upset local residents. The project is seen as a way of killing two birds with one stone: helping young people and at the same time keeping a closer eye on them.

The problem of street crime will be looked at in Frankfurt, where street crime rose by a third last year, the size of the force on the beat in the central area has been increased to 60. Karlsruhe has only four in its central area. Last year there were 48 muggings in the area.

But property thefts are top of the league. Most occur where there are concentrations of people. Burglaries of flats in residential areas are one example. Police say favoured targets are municipal residential buildings because of the lack of security.

Duss wants hotter prevention mea-

sures. One is the elimination of the popular wooden-slat cellar doors with something stronger. There should also be some thought given to how occupiers could be given incentives to take greater interest in security.

It was also important that residential areas were laid out so they could be better watched. Statistics showed that endangered areas were older areas with a high proportion of foreigners; and high-rise areas built in the 1960s.

In contrast, the safest areas were those with a lot of one-family houses. One of the control districts, Neukreuth, was such an area. It had the lowest incidence of crime in the entire city.

Edwin Kube, a specialist who studies the relationship between town planning, architecture and crime, wants a comprehensive programme of prevention. He referred to the United States where neighbours are the most important means of fighting crime.

We Erhardt, a crime prevention officer, agrees. He recommends the example of older people who enlist the help of relatives or neighbours when they have to carry any significant amount of money.

However, this suggestion does not get at the problem of how closer relations between neighbours can be created. People in tower blocks tend to be isolated. Feelings of neighbourliness are built up through trust. Trust is built up when people see each other often. That doesn't happen in tower blocks.

Another factor which mitigates against good neighbourly relations is the much-vaunted mobility of modern life. This is hardly designed for helping people to get to know one another.

There are many examples where city involvement could be better used. Drugs is one.

Police chief Burkhardt knows that drugs are not just a preserve of the cities. They are also a problem in small, rural villages.

In Frankfurt, a stronger police presence is supposed to help get junkies off the stuff and fight the dealers. But Burkhardt says a new comprehensive ap-

proach based on socially valid methods should be worked out.

Experiments such as night taxis, women can do little more than that people are interested in tackling problems — they don't do much for the long term.

In Bielefeld, a trial night-taxi pro-

gramme was introduced 200,000 miles within 17 days.

In Karlsruhe, where only two of 20 reported rapes in the last half year were on the streets, the night-taxi idea was not regarded as the right approach.

In any case, crime prevention office

Erhardt says there are limits to what

can be done to prevent rape.

Still, women remain afraid and re-

commendations by Burkhardt make clear how careful they should be. They should not go walking alone at night when they go jogging, they should not wear sexually provocative clothing and they should be careful where they jog.

He says women should not be car-

ried among friends and acquaintances

because almost all rapes were in these.

Both victims and offenders tend to

know one another.

According to Burkhardt, big buildings

are not unsafer than the streets.

But women still feel unsafe

there, surveys reveal.

On the other hand, the city of Aachen has already set aside some levels in a selection of park

buildings exclusively for women.

Pedestrian subways can be dangerous places. There is one in particular in Karlsruhe with a kiosk where girls gather to drink beer and schimpeln occasionally fight. An emergency telephone has recently been installed.

Many people avoid the subway, a healthy reaction says Burkhardt.

He warned that it was not wise to

regard the subway as safe merely be-

cause it was not committed here.

Stephanie

(Rheinischer Merkur/Chile)

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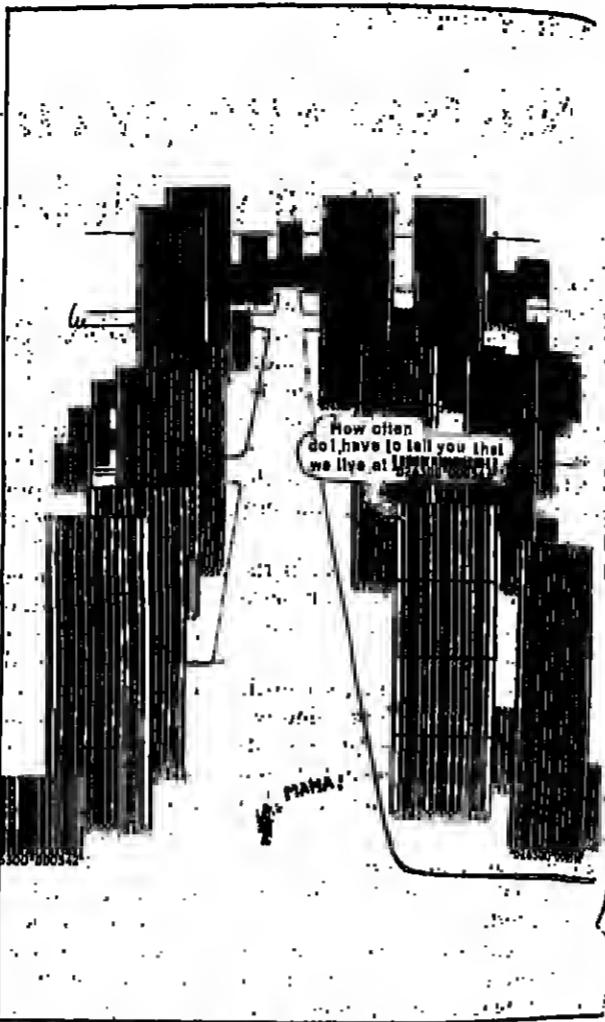
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**HORIZONS****Classroom distractions hold message for the teacher**

**Cartoonist Erik Llabermann has a nightmare about a city that can be read by scanner**

(Cartoon: Liebermann/Frankfurter Allgemeine Z.

sonality and the degree of respect given him or her by the class.

Of course, the contents of the lessons are of prime importance as well. "A teacher must be like TV showmaster who can bore his public for a second to be able to keep a class interested for three-quarters of an hour." The pupils feel themselves to be like the showmaster's public, being taught passively, particularly when doing revision and even straight instruction.

Boredom in school can only be avoided if teachers learn "new tricks," new ways of presenting the material they have to teach.

A younger teacher is of the view that informal, forbidden note-passing between pupils is a way of letting off steam and compensating for rivalry and the pressures of learning.

Note-passing meets an emotional urge. At school there are too few opportunities to do this.

So it would be wrong to stop them if they want to communicate with their friends, and tell them that they can do so during the school breaks, on the way to school or at home.

Lessons should be organised to accommodate the practice of note-passing whilst still teaching the class the subjects in the syllabus.

Some notes describe how to kiss, the latest title from a pop group or "why Sylvester Stallone is attractive to the girls."

One tiny note was an invitation to a party, another a reminder of the promise of a kiss or a ramble on about Italian pasta. Some curse the job the writer had to do after school or quite simply moaned about the boredom of school itself.

Apart from writing confidential notes there are many other, more practical ways of turning boring lessons into fun.

Schoolboys and girls who fight shy of writing notes can "make up to their idols," or make gestures to put a meaning across, or with nudges and digs, by squabbling and horsing around.

According to school tests an effective antidote to classroom frustration is getting on the nerves of the person in the desk in front. That's one way to win support for a campaign against an unpopular teacher.

She continued: "We have all been fed up with our biology teacher for ages. He can only keep the class in check by threatening to write notes to our parents about bad behaviour."

She continued: "One day Rolf had an idea of how to get our own back on him. It was a round-robin — ignore questions in class for 45 minutes."

She said that even the best in the class did not dare put his hand up to answer a question, "although usually avoids do not take part in private class decisions of this sort."

There's no lack of subjects for the more or less confidential classroom correspondence. Schoolboy Andi R. said laughing: "There's plenty of explosive things to write about, and when there is nothing to say about our classmates then we write about the ladies and gentlemen of the teaching staff."

They certainly have something to say about their teachers, it seems.

This is how one note read: "Hello, Yvonne, What do you think of Schulze today? How she was made up! A course in cosmetics would not do her any harm. You look terrific. Best wishes to Nicole."

Or: "Look at our Scots lady. How neat she is today! She has really done herself up for us. I'm bored to death. It makes me feel really aggressive. Clo-Jens." Most teachers usually do not react aggressively to the compliments concealed in the remarks made by pupils. If

they feel things have gone too far, they put on a show of being angry.

Most of them don't take much notice or just ignore the criticisms.

**The knots and bolts of a riverboat life**

WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE

Sixty-two young men are being trained as acarri for inland shipping on a training ship anchored at Duisburg-Homberg, named Schulschiff Rhein.

Like all young people who want a career in the barges and motorships of Europe's inland waterways have to attend a trade school.

As far back as 1935 the inland shipping employers' association provided the vessel to house ships' boys under training.

In the training ship they are taught everything they will need to know when they get a crew job on a ship.

In the ship's carpenter's shop, they learn how to prepare a new plank for a rotten one in the dinghy.

They learn what to do if the engine goes wrong. Ship's captain Peter Haas said that a lot of improvisation was called for.

The difference between the training ship and the vessel the young men will eventually work on is that it is permanent at anchor.

In the morning the young seafarers have to go ashore to the training school. Three times, for periods of ten weeks a time, the ship's boys are given instruction in theory in the school.

So that they could have satisfactory accommodation during this period the employers' association made the moored vessel available.

Peter Haas has been in charge for the past 19 years. He said: "I now belong to the ship's inventory."

When a new ship was put into service in 1984 he said: "They built it around me."

He is assisted in the practical training by three young men who each have a captain's ticket.

One of the young seafarers said: "What we do here we have to be able to do in the final examination. It's not all useless but essential work."

This includes scrubbing the deck, of course. Another trainee said: "We have to do this otherwise the dirt is trodden in."

The youngsters do their work well. The carpets in all the corridors are spotless. It's more like being on a luxury steamer than in a hostel for 17 to 22-year-olds.

Sometimes there are important guests who get an insight into what goes on behind closed doors.

The employers' association has a small but elegant conference room on board. Other training rooms are used for adult courses in radio, radar and the transportation of dangerous cargoes.

The ship's boys do not need to worry about their future. Peter Haas said: "One day they will be ships' captains."

If there are only two people on an inland waterways vessel, only one of them is a seaman.

Old salts who have seen how the young men do their ship's knots were very impressed.

Johanna Reinhold  
(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, Essen, 13 July 1986)



Learning to be the captain

(Peter Haas)